

LOUISVILLE DAILY COURIER.

MORNING EDITION.

VOLUME 33.

DAILY COURIER.

LOUISVILLE:

TUESDAY MORNING.....AUGUST 6.

Extra Courier.

Our Extra Courier has been issued. It contains—

1. Breckinridge's great speech in the United States Senate.

2. Vallandingham's great speech in the House of Representatives.

3. Judge Logan's able opinion.

4. Constitution of the Confederate States.

Price \$1 50 per 100 copies, or \$10 per 1,000. Orders from the country must state whether we must forward by mail or express. If by mail, one cent per copy must be sent in addition to prepay postage.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

To our Subscribers, Correspondents, and Exchanges in the Southern Confederacy.

We have to request our friends, correspondents and exchanges in the Confederate States to direct everything to us to—

"LOUISVILLE COURIER,

Nashville, Tenn."

A paragraph copied into the Courier yesterday, from the Nashville Gazette, does injustice, as we are assured, to the house of Pittman, Ward & Co. They never made any demonstration whatever in regard to the death of Ellsworth, never had a flag of any kind raised over their house, and as far as politics are concerned they have been and are Kentucky neutrality men.

Shooting Affair—Assault on E. Crutchfield—Two Men Wounded.

A shooting affair occurred yesterday at the Galt House, in which Edward Crutchfield, Esq., and Thomas Selvage were badly wounded, the latter perhaps fatally. As near as we can gather the facts, Selvage and several of his friends made the assault upon Mr. Crutchfield. The difficulty originated at Spring Garden, and Crutchfield was persuaded by friends to leave, and it is stated that his assailants followed him to the city. At all events, they met in the Galt House, and a conference took place, when Mr. Crutchfield fired two or three shots and Selvage and his friends fled. Crutchfield was not hit by a ball, but lost his left eye from a blow inflicted with a pistol by one of the men who attacked him. Selvage was shot in the left breast, the ball glancing. Another shot took effect in the thigh, striking the testicles, and lodging in the other leg. He was taken home and the ball extracted.

Subsequent to the shooting a crowd of men went to the Galt House, and threatened to break into the room where a physician was dressing Mr. Crutchfield's wounds. Two of these men, Jacob Fais and Koch McCorkle were taken into custody by officers Bligh and Gallagher, and lodged in jail. They were afterwards released, but by whose authority we are not informed.

We have the names of several persons connected with this outrage, but refrain furnishing them for the present.

The Election in Tennessee.

The election in Tennessee resulted in the adoption of the Permanent Constitution of the Confederate States by an enormous majority. There is a large falling off in the "Union" vote in East Tennessee, where the respectable and intelligent portion of the community acquiesce in the action of the majority of the people of the State.

Messrs. S. H. Henry & Co. will sell

this morning (Tuesday) at auction rooms, opposite the Louisville Hotel, one of the best stocks of men's, boy's, ladies' and misses' boots and shoes they have offered the whole season. They would call special attention to a line of extra fine quality of ladies' and misses' lasting congress and lace boots, selected expressly for city retail sales. A variety of dry goods and clothing will be sold at 10 o'clock.

Monday, August 5th, 1861. S. Barker & Co., 514 Fourth street, Louisville, Ky., will offer at very low prices 1,000 pieces of domestic goods, of all grades, bleached and brown, from \$1 to 3 dollars wide. Also their whole stock of dress goods at greatly reduced prices.

Five hundred pieces of linen goods and household articles very low.

Three hundred pieces of white goods consisting of plain, plaid and striped cambrics, jacquards, Swiss and buck muslins, ladies' and girls' linen handkerchiefs, embroidery, and lace.

Also 1,000 doz. hosiery of all kinds and sizes.

Also carpets, and oil cloths, cheap.

Persons visiting the city will find a full stock of goods at low prices.

an 8-cent if. S. BARKER & CO.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 6, 1861.

NUMBER 32.

State Library

To the Judges of the County Courts of Kentucky.

In pursuance of an order of the Military Board, it is my duty to call in all Arms, Equipments, and Munitions belonging to the State not now in the hands of friendly or neutral Miners, Comptrollers, &c. You are hereby instructed to take diligent inquiry throughout your county, and recover the same, &c., belonging to disbanded Companies, and forthwith return the same to the State Arsenal, directed to the Quartermaster General. The necessary expenses of transportation will be paid here on the presentation of proper vouchers.

B. MAGOFFIN,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
Frankfort, Aug. 3, 1861.

Proclamation by the Governor.

Whereas, certain arms belonging to the State of Kentucky, intended for distribution to the Home Guards, in counties of the First and Second Districts, under an order made by the Legislature, were lately seized by lawless persons, and taken away from their place of deposit in Mayfield; and it being reported to me that a portion of said arms have been distributed among individuals in Fulton county, contrary to law and the authority of the Military Board; and said Military Board having passed the following order:

MILITARY BOARD,
Frankfort, August 1, 1861.

Resolved, That His Excellency, the Governor, be requested to take such steps as he may think best calculated for the recovery of the public arms forcibly taken from Mayfield, and carried to Fulton county.

Many of them were evidence of the long course of surviving companies. Enclosures were built around the graves, and branches of evergreens covered the spot. Sometimes boards marked the head and foot of which were carved or painted the name of the deceased. Some of the Sapping boards nailed to a neighboring tree told that the ground contained the fallen of a certain regiment or company.

Numerous dead horses scattered over the area, show where the batteries of flying artillery were, and some of the horses were so mangled that the body was dismounted. The prostrate fences, too, served to mark the track of the battle. Where the infantry crossed, they were broken down so that a man could step over, and wide gaps were where the artillery carriages had thundered along.

The ground, too, trampled by the feet of rushing men and horses, evidenced where the struggle had been fiercest.

Of rebels, the author adds but few more. The rebels had been separated and cleaned by daily crowds of visitors, and sought for mementos. A few bullets that had run their errand, some fragments of exploded bombs, a haversack, and a few other things, were all that an extensive search brought under our view. One bullet from the battle-field are also considerably cut in demand.

The enemy's column of advance, as shown by the battle-ground, presented a front of about four miles. Their onward march from the point where they had crossed the river, to the limit where they met our full line, and the full battle was joined and the fate of day decided, was about a mile and a half. A parallel line of about a mile by a parallelogram, a parallelogram of marching consequences sticking to the rear.

An informant learned that on the same day a like stern visitation of justice was met out to a recreant Georgian, caught in the act of piloting the enemy in their march on our lines.

GEN. LEON GONE TO THE WEST.

Gen. Robert E. Lee, commanding the Confederate forces in Virginia, is now on a tour to the West, looking after the commands of Generals Loring and Wise. He started for Monterey, present headquarters of Gen. Loring, on Sunday. His visit is understood to be one of inspection and consultation on the campaign. He is expected to return in a few days.

(From the Frankfort Yeoman.)

Sizing up State Arms.

A week ago yesterday the army of a company of State Guards in Kentucky were seized by a company of Home Guards, who were protected in the lawless way by Major Hawkins, of that city. The captors professed a willingness to surrender the command to the authorities of the State, and ordered the guns to be delivered to the State, and the orders to return them to the arsenal, and Gov. Magoffin sent Capt. Haskie there with instructions to pursue his orders, and enforce the order of the board. We have been informed that the order has been obeyed; but have seen in the Cincinnati papers a threat that the Unionists of Covington will not suffer the gun to be returned to Frankfort. This lawless tribe, it is said, has itself insisted on a similar act of lawlessness by some of our own troops.

It is the protest of the Senate of the United States against the passage of the bill on the floor of the Senate.

The Government of the United States is a Government of specially delegated powers; and though treason is one of the highest crimes known to the law, it is a political offence.

To guard against the abuses which in the history of England previous to the revolution of 1688, too often sacrificed able, virtuous, and innocent men on charges of treason and kindred offenses, unaccompanied by acts, the Legislature of the United States expressly defines the crime of treason in the following terms:

Art. 3, Sec. 3.—"Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort." It further provides that "no person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court."

The intent to restrict Congress in the exercise of its war-making power by this bill seems obvious; but in treason all principles and in any conspiracy of the kind stated in the bill, an overt act stated in pursuance of it, proved by two witnesses, would be treason against the United States.

Thus the creation of an offense resting in intention alone, without overt act, would render nugatory the provision last quoted, and the door would be opened for those similar oppressions and cruelties which, under the existing political struggle, have so often disgraced our history.

The underlined can conceive no particular object in defining the crime of treason by our ancestors, and requiring proof by two witnesses to the overt act to justify the conviction of the accused.

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LOUISVILLE.

TUESDAY MORNING—AUGUST 6.

From to-day, for the first time since the opening of the Presidential canvass of last year, Mr. McKEE will be absent from his post for a short time, seeking, in the pure air and health-giving amusements of the country, relief from the daily drudgery and wear and tear of editorial life.

Our correspondents sometimes complain, and with much apparent reason, of the non-appearance of their contributions to the Courier. With every disposition to accommodate our friends, and to give the public the benefit of their opinions, suggestions, and arguments, such has been the press on our columns that we have found it impossible to do so in most cases.

The Duty of the People of Kentucky.

The people of Kentucky have too much at stake to rest sapinely on their arms while all that is dear to them is being swept away. The friends of Constitutional liberty have been defeated in one, two, three political contests; but the returns of the election held yesterday, despite the failure of our friends in portions of the State to do their duty by running candidates for the Legislature, will show, we doubt not, that while we have been defeated, we have polled a greater strength than on the 20th of June—that as the knowledge of the President's usurpations and tyranny extends among the people, the spirit of resistance grows and expands and assumes proportions more consistent with the real magnitude of the controversy; and this should inspire them to continue the noble work they have undertaken in favor of peace, the Constitution, and free government.

"School now triumphs; deadly power has fixed its seal upon the lip of truth."

But soon, let us be encouraged to hope, the full knowledge of what is being done and what is contemplated will burst and break that seal; reason's voice, loud as the voice of nature, will wake the country; the despotism of the tyrant who sets enthroned where once stood the temple of constitutional liberty will be revealed in all its terrible proportions and horrid deformity; and then the

"Kingly glare Will lose its power toazzz and throny Will silently pass by the Congress of throny Will stand unnoticed in the royal hall of Fast failing to decay, whilst falsehood's trade Will be as hateful and unprofitable As that of truth is now."

The people of Kentucky have as yet no proper conception of the extent of the usurpations and crimes of the present Administration; their eyes have not been opened to the knowledge of the truth; two-thirds of the newspapers in their limits have suppressed the facts so nearly concerning their welfare; time is even yet necessary to inform and instruct them; and hence, feeling no discouragement from the past, we conjure our friends to redouble their endeavors to instruct the people.

The most potent arguments we can address to the people of Kentucky are plain, simple, unvarnished facts—honest, unprejudiced, calm, and impartial statements of the acts and doings of those in power—the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; and as sure as God liveth and is just and good will such arguments reach the judgments, and hearts, and consciences of our fellow citizens, and inspire them with that detestation of tyranny and oppression, with that love of liberty and independence, that animated the patriots of 1776, and sustained them through the darkest hours of the Revolution.

Our cause, fellow soldiers in defense of Constitutional liberty, is just—it will triumph—it cannot be defeated; and the result of the struggle in which we are engaged is not even doubtful. Tricks, arts, and management, and defamation of good men, and falsehood, and gold, and bayonets, and power combined may delay, but they cannot prevent the consummation; people born to the enjoyment of liberty, and educated to freedom, can never be enslaved; and sooner than the most hopeful of us expect, sooner than the most timid of our oppressors fear, will this proud and wicked and stupendous folly be abandoned and the independence of the Confederate States be acknowledged and peace be restored to the country; and then will the wisdom and patriotism of our course stand confessed, and our reckless and unscrupulous opponents will be overwhelmed with confusion and buried beneath mountains of infamy.

Then let us, dear friends, with clasped hands and brave hearts, renew this day our solemn obligations to the Great Charter of our liberties and pledge ourselves to resist the encroachments and usurpations of all who would overthrow our free institutions and reduce us to subjection and slavery; let us organize everywhere for the preservation of the sovereignty, independence, honor, and rights of our noble old Commonwealth; let us entertain no thought of abandoning the glorious cause we have espoused; let despair have no place in our hearts; let us remember that, "Truth though crushed to earth shall rise again," and with stronger faith and brighter hopes and an unconquerable spirit "press forward to the mark of the prize," and when victory, glorious victory, shall perch upon our standards, the people of the State, "redressed, regenerated, and disburdened," will crown us with laurels, and our children will rise up and call us blessed.

The Reaction.

Within the last ten days it has been evident that a decided change is going on in the State; and the election returns will demonstrate the fact. Had the selection of members of the Legislature been a month later, we are confident the development of the plans of the Administration would have revolutionized the public sentiment of the State. Kentucky will soon be redeemed.

The secret oath-bound party, under the guise of the Union, at the election yesterday, committed more infamy than ever was before known in Louisville. They certainly cast 2,000 illegal votes, in addition to compelling their members to vote against their will. In various precincts in the county, all kinds of threats and intimidations were used, and hordes of the soldiers from camp Joe Holt, Indiana, were stationed at various precincts in the state to intimidate legal voters.

Squads of Lincoln soldiers from over the river were making noisy demonstrations yesterday in both town and country, and several were knocked down for their insolence.

The Sedition Law Revived—Voices from the Grave.

The Alien and Sedition Laws, passed in 1798, have served to infame the Administration of the elder Adams, during which they were passed; and at the time they excited a storm of indignant opposition that drove the President from power, and secured the election of JEFFERSON.

They were the occasion of the celebrated Virginia and Kentucky resolutions; and the Virginia address, written by Madison, depicting the dangers and unconstitutionalities of such legislation by Congress, and the violent opposition and eloquent protests of the founders of the Republic then living, aroused such a spirit of resistance among the people as threatened the most serious consequences.

The second section of the Sedition Law, approved July 14, 1798, reads as follows:

If that any person, print, utter, or publish, or shall cause or procure to be printed, uttered, or published, knowingly and willingly assist, or aid in writing, printing, uttering, or publishing, any false, scandalous, and malicious writing or writings against the government, or the president, or either of the members of the Congress of the United States, or the President of the United States, with intent to defame the said government, or either House of the said Congress, or the said President, or to bring him, or either of the members of the said Congress, or the said President, into contempt or disrepute, by the art of definition. He may vanish over the dexterity which ambition never fails to display, with the pliancy of language, the seductiveness of expression, or the prejudices of education. And he may come along to cover that so extensive a territory that the United States can only be governed by the energies of monarchy; that it cannot be defended, except by standing armies; and that it cannot be maintained by consolidation.

Measures have already been adopted which may lead to those consequences. They consist:

In fiscal systems and arrangements, which keep an host of commercial and financial speculators, who are pledged to the mandates of the treasury.

In armies and navies, which will, on the one hand, enlist the tendency of man to pay homage to his fellow-creatures who can elect or honor him; and on the other, employ the sword of fear, by punishing military insurrections, under the pretense of preventive justice.

In swarms of officers, civil and military,

who can incite political tenets tending to consolidation and monarchy, but by indigencies and severities; and can act as experts over the free exercise of human rights?

In restraining the freedom of the press and investing the executive with legislative, executive, and judicial powers, as well as the right of war and peace, as far as the power of the President of the United States, done in pursuance of any such law, or of the powers in him vested by the Constitution of the United States; or to resist, oppose, or defeat, any such law, or of the power of the Congress to make laws.

And, that may shorten the catalogue in establishing by successive precedents such a mode of constraining the Constitution that will rapidly remove every restraint upon federal power.

Let the man of experience reflect; may the artificers of material wealth be asked what further materials they need for building up their favorite system?

If the people of any State submit to such a law they well deserve to be slaves; the act of submission will make them.

The District Court of Kentucky.

The Journal, justifying and defending the attempt of the Abolitionists in Washington to get rid of a faithful public officer who had rendered himself obnoxious to the powers that be, by the purity of his life and the uprightness of his conduct, in an unconstitutional manner, says:

We do not mean to intimate that Judge Monroe is not a good lawyer, or that he is not a good judge; but we do offer the universal sentiment of the bar to the State when we say he has long been an incubus on the bench, that he has driven almost all business from his court, and that, since the pollution invariably incident to habits of war, to prevent the laborer and husbandman from being harassed by taxes, he proposed to remove the court from the center of the Commonwealth; to annihilate all pretenses for power afforded by war; to maintain the Constitution; and to bless our nation with tranquility, under whose benign influence we may reach the summit of happiness and glory, to which we are destined by Nature and Nature's God.

In reference particularly to the Sedition Law, the Legislature of Kentucky, with only two dissenting voices, on the 10th of November, 1798, passed the following resolution, originally prepared by THOMAS JEFFERSON, it being the third in the series of resolutions passed on that occasion:

Resolved, That it is true, as a general principle, and is also expressly declared by one of the amendments to the Constitution, that "the powers not delegated to the United States, nor prohibited by the Constitution to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people;" and that no power over the freedom of religion, freedom of speech, or freedom of the press being delegated to the United States, or retained by it to the States, all lawful powers, respecting the same did of right remain, and were reserved to the States or to their respective governments, to whom it would be safe to commit the same; and that they, having made no delegation of power, or of any kind, to the States, or to any other, ought to produce universal alarm, because it is levied against the right of freely examining public characters and opinions, and against the safety of the Commonwealth, under whose benign influence we may reach the summit of happiness and glory, to which we are destined by Nature and Nature's God.

The General Assembly did particularly protest against the palpable and flagrant infractions of the Constitution, in the two cases of the "Alien and Sedition Acts," passed at the last session of Congress; the first of which exercises a power nowhere delegated to the federal government, and which, by uniting legislative and judicial powers to those of executive, violates the very principles of government, as well as the particular organization and positive provisions of the Federal Constitution; and the other of which acts exercises a power not delegated to the federal government, and which, by uniting legislative and executive power, violates the Constitution, and is as abominable as any act of the Confederacy which could be imagined.

Resolved, That it is true, as a general principle, and is also expressly declared by one of the amendments to the Constitution, that "the powers not delegated to the United States, nor prohibited by the Constitution to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people;" and that no power over the freedom of religion, freedom of speech, or freedom of the press being delegated to the United States, or retained by it to the States, all lawful powers, respecting the same did of right remain, and were reserved to the States or to their respective governments, to whom it would be safe to commit the same; and that they, having made no delegation of power, or of any kind, to the States, or to any other, ought to produce universal alarm, because it is levied against the right of freely examining public characters and opinions, and against the safety of the Commonwealth, under whose benign influence we may reach the summit of happiness and glory, to which we are destined by Nature and Nature's God.

The Courier must have been as deaf as a post if he had no complaints of Judge Monroe. Surely he can never have associated with any one who has had anything to do with Judge Monroe, or with any one who we know that complaints have been not merely common but universal. If he will inquire of one of the proprietors of his own paper, who was recently a United States Officer, perhaps he will learn something on this subject. And we venture to predict that that change, if made, will be made on the demand of this State, for we know that more than one member of Congress from this State avowed a purpose to insist on a change of this district before going to Washington.

Broche barge Anglis, printed Linen lawns, embroidered mozzambique, plain foulards, droquet gredaines, plain black and colored worsted gredaines, black gaze de laine, broche barge, crapse barge, all colors; embroidered English badge; checked French silks, 75 cents per yard; black silks, plain silks, all shades; pineapple foulards, plain and checked French poplins, organdie and jacquots, parasols, lace points, lace mantles, black silk mantles, French chintz; percale and ginghams; Alexander's kid gloves, plain and plaid malmsooks, white canbries, soft cambric, table damasks and napkins, 104, 11-4, and 12-4 linen sheeting, pillow linens, all widths; cottons and heavy plantation drills, bleached cotton sheeting.

All of which will be sold low at

G. B. TABBY'S, 21st dtf. Cor. Fourth and Market sts.

COTTON LANDS FOR NEGROES.

The underlined, as agent, has 100 acres of Arkansas land, to exchange for Negroes, Stocks, City Properties, or money. Address, F. C. TAYLOR & CO., in large and small quantities, at the last east cash price.

600 lbs. 2d Claret Wine.

200 casks do. Chianti Wine.

200 casks do. Brandy Wine.

Vermont, Absinthe, Maraschino, Amaretto Cordial, Asafoetida, Orange Wine, Champanne &c. &c.

In store and for sale by ANTHONY ZANONE & SON, Fifth street, below Main.

B. W. ANDERSON.

34 packages "Pelle Vellone" Brandys.

30 do "Brandt & Co." do.

10 do "Panas" do.

In store and for sale by ANTHONY ZANONE & SON, Fifth street, below Main.

SUNDRIES.

200 lbs. Sauterne Wine.

75 boxes do.

30 do. Brandy Chianti.

200 casks do. Absinthe.

Vermont, Absinthe, Maraschino, Amaretto Cordial, Asafoetida, Orange Wine, Champanne &c. &c.

In store and for sale by ANTHONY ZANONE & SON, Fifth street, below Main.

LADIES' FASHIONABLE CLOTHING.

Having recently purchased from Dr. John Sargent his Stock and Fixtures, and having a large and varied assortment in store, we offer the same at wholesale prices.

Persons who have used my services, and are satisfied with them, are welcome to call on me.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dr. JOHN SARGENT, 21st dtf. Cor. Fourth and Market sts.

OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

I have on hand and for sale a lot of the finest OLD WHISKY.

KY. in the State, from 6 to 16 years old, made to my order by the best whisky makers in the State. I warrant it to be pure, copper-distilled, sweet mash, made from 10 to 15 grain alcohol, proof. For further information, address, 208 Postoffice, Louisville, Ky.; or my office, 212 Postoffice, between Second and Third streets.

E. E. WILLIAMS.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Having recently purchased from Dr. John Sargent his Stock and Fixtures, and having a large and varied assortment in store, we offer the same at wholesale prices.

Persons who have used my services, and are satisfied with them, are welcome to call on me.

Dr. JOHN SARGENT, 21st dtf. Cor. Fourth and Market sts.

SECONDARY SPHILIS!

And Old Mercurial Diseases, Scrofula, Ulcers and Hemorrhoids, Impurity of the Blood, Venereal Infection, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, &c., &c., entirely Removed by Means of a new Medicinal Unction.

Without the Use of Medicine!

DR. J. H. McCANN.

DR. J. WILSON.

VETERINARY SURGEON.

Dr. W. respectfully announces to the citizens of Louisville and its vicinity, that he is practising Veterinary Surgery, and is qualified to treat all animals.

He is having long experience in the treatment of the animals of the United States, in the treatment of horses, cattle, sheep, swine, dogs, &c.

He is also a practitioner of Groceries and Drugs, and has a large and varied practice.

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DAILY COURIER.

FROM YESTERDAY EVENING'S EDITION

ANOTHER NUT FOR OUR FOREIGN POMELATION.—The Boston Transcript of Wednesday, says that on Tuesday last more than fifty men, mechanics and laborers, were discharged from the Charlestown Navy Yard, because they were foreigners! and their places filled by natives. Among those removed were several who had taken out their first naturalization papers. The discharged men, however, have one privilege, to wit: they may enter the ranks of the army, and no questions will there be asked.

THE LINCOLN SOLDIERS VOTING.—We learn that Richard Rousseau, brother to the Brigadier-General, and we suppose he knows, admits that six hundred of the Lincoln recruits from Camp Joe Holt were brought over the river to vote. They of course voted the Union-Lincoln ticket. Is not this an outrage upon the elective franchise?

GEN. SCOTT WILL NOT EXCHANGE PRISONERS.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Press says Gen. Scott will not recognize the Southern Confederacy by an exchange of prisoners. He will release them on parole of honor.

THE ADAMS TROOPS.—Among the South, era cavalry that broke the rank and pursued the Federalists at Manassas, was the Adams county troop. This gallant company is composed principally of young men from Natchez and vicinity.

WATERING PLACES.—On the Fourth of July, the receipts of one of the leading hotels at Saratoga were \$87, against \$1400 on the same day last year. There was but one person at Saratoga last week from the South.

CURIOS.—Two ships are on their way to this country from England, laden, the one with four hundred bales of cotton, and the other with two hundred, purchased for Northern manufacturers.

AN AGED PILOT.—The pilot at Prince Edward Island is eighty-three years of age. His oldest child is sixty-five years old, and the youngest three months old.

CASE CANNON, founded at Camden, Arkansas, has been tried at Little Rock, and the Gazette says the trial was satisfactory.

DISAFFECTION IN THE FEDERAL ARMY.—A letter from Harper's Ferry has the following in reference to the disaffection of the Federal troops in that section:

Much disaffection exists in Col. Mann's command. Two hundred and twenty-four large number are missing at the roll-call yesterday morning, and yesterday about three hundred of them refused to be sworn in. The men assign various causes for this. Some say that they are not armed as promised by the State authorities, and that they have a scarcity of food, from the want of supplies by the commanding officer; but the real cause is believed to be the want of confidence in their officers, added to the aspirations of subordinate officers for higher grades. Colonel Porter, of the staff, at the instance, it is presumed, of the commanding General, addressed them last night in a speech, and the disaffection is apparently still existing.

SOUSSES FREQUENTLY BRING IN EVIDENCE OF SECESSIONIST COMBINATIONS IN THIS SECTION OF MARYLAND, AS WELL AS FREQUENT COMMUNICATIONS WITH THE REBELS IN VIRGINIA. STRINGENT MEASURES HAVE BEEN INSTITUTED TO STOP SUCH CORRESPONDENCE, IF IT REALLY EXISTS, AS TO BREAK UP THE ORGANIZATION.—NOTHING IS POSITIVELY KNOWN OUTSIDE OF THE STATE OF THE MISSISSIPPI REGIMENTS:

WAR ITEMS.

THE WASHINGTON ARTILLERY.

This artillery company, from New Orleans, is the most complete, war-like, and efficient in the country. All its members are athletes, perfect Samson's strength, and the working of their terrible guns is a mere holiday amusement to them. Even if all the horses were killed and disabled, the men could handle the guns themselves, such is their skill, strength, and determination.

The New Orleans Delta has the following letter from an officer of Col. Walton's battalion:

MANASSAS, July 23, 1861.

The enemy in overpowering numbers attacked our line at Bull Run, near our camp, at half past 8 o'clock on Sunday morning. The battle continued all day until half past 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the rebels were driven back after five hours. We lost one killed shot through the head with a Minie bullet, and two wounded. Major Walton was on the field all day, and of course I was with him. At night I assure you we slept soundly on our blankets under our guns.

At 6 A.M. of Monday morning we were complete. I rode some three miles after them, and along the line were the dead and wounded, wagons, muskets, cannon, coats, knapsacks, in fact, everything that could be left encumber their flight.

DISCORD—RESIGNATION.

The Garibaldi Guard—true patriots, every one of them—have trouble, growing out of the heterogeneous materials of which it is composed. The regiment includes sixteen different nationalities, and of course, many languages are spoken.

The result is a want of harmony. The Colonel, believed to be a worthy officer, is unpopular with some of the officers. The result is the resignation of about a dozen officers, who have returned to New York.

[Special to the N. Y. Tribune.]

Gen. McColl, of Pennsylvania, will be appointed to command the troops between here and the Point of Rocks.

The First Minnesota Regiment is at Edwards Ferry.

Small bodies of Rebels are occasionally seen on the opposite bank of the Potomac, (Special to the New York Times.)

Hon. Bayard Clark, of New York, has been appointed Brigadier General and authorized to form a school for cavalry.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Herald.]

Prince Napoleon, accompanied by the Secretary of State and suite, to-day, visited the camps on the right bank of the Potomac.

[Special to the N. Y. Herald.]

During the fight at Manassas, one of the Tiger Zouaves, belonging to Washington's Battalion, while skirmishing with the 60th Regiment of New York in the morning, drew up his rifle and fired. Just as he was withdrawing his piece from his shoulder, a ball from the enemy entered the muzzle, and penetrated to the depth of an inch and a half, splitting the barrel to that extent, and causing the gun to burst. The man was compelled to bore the ball out. Many a brave fellow would like to have caught the bullet of the enemy in the same way.—[Michigan Dispatch.]

ARRIVAL OF ARMS.

The Borussia, arrived last evening, brought seventy-five cases of arms, a part of which are Field rifles, purchased from the State of New York.

BALTIMORE, July 29.—The 2d of August, two hundred and six cases of arms, mostly consigned to dealers in the city.—[Baltimore American.]

BARKSDALE'S REGIMENT.

Of Barkdale's Regiment none were killed, but ten were wounded. Among the latter were Harry Nash, of Atlanta, slightly in the arm.

THE MINUTE MEN two were slightly wounded.

In Kemper's Legion one of the Spartan band was slightly wounded, and one in the Lonsdale's Zouaves.

CASUALTIES IN THE MISSISSIPPI REGIMENT.

On this regiment two were killed and 300 were wounded. The Mortal, Lieutenant, Lee, of Gov. Brown's company, Captain, Ford, of the Clinton company, and Anderson, of the Jackson company.

COL. FEATHERSTON'S REGIMENT.

Col. Featherston reports two killed and eight wounded.

Among the killed is P. Hill. Among the wounded is John Finnison, severely;

Moore, Denson, Peden, Jury, Price, and M. Tyler, slightly.

FAULKNER'S REGIMENT.

In Col. Faulkner's, the 2d Mississippi regiment, there were 25 killed and 75 wounded.

AMONG the killed are Lieut. Palmer and two other first Lieutenants. Col. Boone was made a prisoner.

The regiment was in the hottest of the fight, and two companies of the 11th Mississippi were in the fight. One was the University Grays, of which Lieut. Blodell, Sergeant, and Private, Mr. Moore, two others were killed, and many wounded. Col. Slidell lost out of his two companies several killed and twenty-one wounded.

Col. Moore, of this regiment, was on the 25th, wounded in the foot by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of Tucker, of the University Grays, and died.

AN INCIDENT OF THE WAR.—In the progress of the battle of Bull Run, a youthful Orderly rode up to Col. Matheson, to inform him that the Black Horse Cavalry, shot down from the rear, were in full view of woods, were coming up on the right, and said if he would take a cut with his regiment across the fields, they would be turned back upon their errand. This evolution was performed, gave the protection that was desired, and the Black Horse gave up its position. While the 1st Virginia, and the 2d, the other three (the soldiers), ran, those frightened they grew, and, although we moved on as rapidly as we could, the fugitives passed us by scores.

The heat was awful, although now about six; the men were exhausted—their mouths were dry as cracks, and parched with the powder of gunpowder they had bitten off in the battle; their eyes starting in frenzy—no mortal ever saw such a mass of ghastly wreaths.

As we passed the poor demoralized, exhausted wretches who could not climb into the high, closely-angled trees, our frantic efforts to get on, and into our carriage. They grasped it everywhere, and got on to it, and into it, and over it, and implored us every way to take them on.—We had to be rough with them. At first they sought to stand still, and we had to pull them off, and drag them along. Finally Brown and I, with a pistol each, took, and, although one poor devil got in spite of us, and we lugged the carabon two miles, I finally opened the door and he was tumbled out.

There has been much noise made of the killing of a Lincoln officer, who had \$750 in gold on his person, during the skirmishing preceding the battle of Bull Run. The correspondent of the True Delta gives the following account:

One of Abe's quartermasters, named O'Brien, who goes out reconnoitering on a foraging expedition, is captured, who he took to be of the true black republican stripe. On discovering his mistake he promptly fired at our captain, his pistol, luckily, only snapping the cap and doing no damage. The gun was promptly returned, but with equal success of our captain's pistol also snapped. Abe's quartermaster suddenly wheeled his horse, and as he was about making tracks, a dozen bullets whizzed from so many pieces from our men, who were in ambush close by, and horse and man bit the dust. He just lived long enough to tell his name. Our man was found \$750 in gold.

A BASE LIE REFUTED.—The following is from the Washington Star, the Lincoln organ:

Dr. Sternberg, Assistant Surgeon United States army, who after the Battle at Bull Run, on Sunday, the 21st instant, remained behind to attend to our wounded, reached this city last evening. On becoming a prisoner to Beauregard, he gave his parole not to attempt to escape for four days, and with the rest of the Union surgeons and their assistants made prisoners at the same time, was placed in the hands of his captors who waited to our wounded until his escape. He says that our wounded were treated by the secessionists in all respects as well as they treated their own, except that in bringing them in from the field they brought their own in first, and in that way all of ours were not gotten in until some time on the Tuesday following the battle.

The Political Revolution—Stand From Under!

The Covington (Ky.) Journal says:

We have around us unmistakable indications of a political revolution. The people are aroused. They are alarmed and indignant at the enormous taxes proposed by the Federal Government for the purpose of carrying on the war against the South. They will not, and ought not, submit to such grievous taxation.

INQUIRY NO. 300.—Hold on the corner of Center and Broadway streets, over the body of Patrick Hayes, aged about 33 years, a native of Ireland, leaving a wife and two children. Verdict: "Came to his death suddenly about noon on the 4th inst., from excessive heat, and inflammation of the stomach."

J. M. BUCHANAN, Coroner.

WAR ITEMS.

By Telegraph.

Yesterday Noon's Dispatches.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Steamer Yankee Fires on a Rebel Battery.

Another Brigadier General.

SCHOOL FOR CAVALRY.

CABINET CONFERENCE.

FRANK P. BLAIR.

Prince Napoleon Visits the Army.

From Washington.

Washington, July 23, 1861.

Another Brigadier General.

River and Weather.

CINCINNATI, August 5.—River risen 19 inches since yesterday—now 8½ feet in the channel. Weather clear; mercury 92.

PURSUING, Aug. 3, M.—River 4 feet by pier mark, and weather clear and warm.

(Lines interrupted by a storm west of Cincinnati.)

Correspondence of Cincinnati Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—

The Senate ready to adjourn—Officers attended to at Washington—Prince Napoleon Counting West-McClellan putting the Troops in condition.

Correspondence of Cincinnati Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—

The Senate having resolved to adjourn on Tuesday, there would seem little doubt of the session being brought to a close.

The proceedings Saturday were unimportant except the passage of the Confiscation bill in the House, causing some ill feeling.

The new Tariff modification will take effect in twenty days. No part of the direct taxes imposed become due before April next.

Senator Stanton, of Kansas, has been awarded Lance's seat by the Judiciary committee of the Senate.

Crafts J. Wright, of Cincinnati, is offered the immediate command of a Missouri Regt. in the new army. It is reported he will accept.

Brig. Gen. Dill, resigning here, of the regular army, has been appointed to command the 1st Missouri Regt. in the new army.

Gen. Lee is said to have moved to reinforce Wise.

WISCONSIN, Aug. 5.—

Another Brigadier General.

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VERY LATEST NEWS.

THE ELECTION—THE RESULT. A good many outrages were committed yesterday by Lincoln soldiers from Camp Joe Holt, and one of them, Captain Vassant, an ex-watchman, wantonly assaulted a party of respectable gentlemen when near the corner of Fourth and Main streets. A little newsboy came along crying, the Evening Courier and Bulletin for sale, and one of the party said he would take the Courier, and bought four copies, Vassant standing by asked for the Bulletin, we believe, remarking that "any one who would buy the Courier was a d—n s—n of a b—h." This caused a striking demonstration from the other side, and Vassant drew a pistol, but put it up again, as he was told his opponent was unarmed. A fist fight ensued in which Mr. Lincoln's captain was handsomely trounced.

Seizure of Opium.

Some hundred pounds of opium intended for a city in one of the Confederate States, were seized near this city on Sunday morning, as contraband of war. The seizure was made by one Byerly and several assistant deputies, acting under authority of Mr. W. D. Gallegar, Mr. Lincoln's "Collector of the port of New Orleans." This gentleman does not make that city his headquarters, at present, owing, we presume, "to circumstances over which he has no control."

The Result in Jefferson County.

Ex-Governor Merrivether, the State Rights candidate for Representative in Jefferson county, was defeated by Mr. Harvey, the editor of the Louisville Democrat. The means resorted to in the dark days of Know Nothingism were used yesterday to defeat Gov. Merrivether. We reckon the editor will not denounce the men who worked for him regardless of honesty or the purity of the elective franchise. He was once very eloquent on that subject, but now it is his bull that goes somebody else's ox.

SOLDIERS FOR GENERAL USE.—Some of the Lincoln soldiers of "Joe Holt" encampment were made generally useful yesterday. Several of them were engaged in the outrageous assault upon Mr. Crutchfield, elsewhere reported; while others intimidated voters at the Two Mile House, Spring Garden and at Wood's.

Couldn't Trap Him.—Yesterday some of the friends of Lincoln & Co. tried to trap our old friend, Esquire Camp, Judge of the election at Lower Pounds, Jefferson county. They wanted the Esquire to take the new-fangled Lincoln oath, but he emphatically refused and said he would take none but that prescribed by law. It was administered.

One of the Lincoln soldiers from across the river shattered his hand yesterday by the accidental discharge of his gun. He came over to assist in the election, and being a soldier, of course he brought along his shooting utensils.

An affray yesterday at Elizabethtown, originating in politics, resulted in the shooting of a man named Walker.—We have no particulars.

At present there are 224 convicts in the penitentiary at Jeffersonville, 33 of whom are females. There are about 200 in the Northern prison.

Thanks to the active messengers of Adam's Express Company for the latest Southern and Northern papers.

To the American Letter Express Company we are indebted for late Southern papers.

The mercury marked 101 in the shade New Albany yesterday.

Outrage on a Louisvillian.

The gentlemen referred to in the paragraph from the Baltimore Exchange, of Friday, is a son of Geo. Welby, Esq., of this city.

Gross Outrage on a Citizen by Soldiers.—Yesterday afternoon, about two o'clock, a young man, named A. W. Welby, of this city, in company with a friend, proceeded to the President street depot, for the purpose of sending to the department of the troops who were converging on those awaiting transportation to Philadelphia. While standing there he was conversing with a gentleman, when he remarked that he did not think that he would re-unite the confederacy. He had scarcely uttered this opinion when the friend approached him and said, "Yes it will, or it will d—n a b—h of a secessionist, will be exterminated." "You are one of them, and my prisoner," at the same time seizing Mr. Welby by the collar. There were some three hundred soldiers in and about the depot, and Mr. Welby, dragged into the cars, the Zouave swearers would take him to Philadelphia, where he would get his deserts. In response to a question asked by a soldier as to what was the master, the Zouave replied that he had deserted the Secessionists. In instant there was a crowd of "loosing him." Crowds of soldiers with their muskets and revolvers drawn flocked around Mr. Welby and swore that he should be hung. At this time a police officer came up, and Mr. Welby was handed over to him by the Zouave, who ordered him to be taken to the jail. The policeman started with Mr. Welby accompanied by the Zouave and two soldiers.

After proceeding three or four squares, some citizens gathered around, and demanded to know the cause of the arrest, when the Zouave sent one of the soldiers back to the jail to inform the crowd that his prisoner was about to be hung. In a few minutes some twelve or fifteen soldiers came rushing up the street with muskets and revolvers. The Zouave then directed the vice-police to take Mr. Welby back to the depot. This was accordingly done, but vice-police offering no resistance, Mr. Welby, who had submitted to the violence and threats of the Zouave, was allowed to go to the police station, which was done, and he was locked up for two hours. At six o'clock, Justice Griffin examined the case, and there being no evidence against Mr. Welby he was discharged.

The Memphis Avalanche, of August 1st, has the following items:

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS.—Gov. C. F. Jackson and Hon. D. R. Atchison, of Missouri, reached this city, yesterday, from Richmond.

The Rebels, through the agency of infamous spies among us, have been sent to certain troops from Tennessee to start to attack them. We regret this, as we had hoped to slip up and capture them some night when they were not looking for us. But they don't know a fourth of our secret, and the Zouave, whose cheeks would blanch with terror, and they would be scaring out of that mud-hole quicker than the Yankees ran from Bull Run. Suffice it to say that Chicago is doomed. Don't fly all to the rescue at once, ye most-bitten scamps.

Correspondence N. America and U. S. Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.

The Bull Run affair still occupies public attention here. The discussion has been renewed by the unauthorized publication of some of the brigade reports. It seems to be pretty well established that Col. Miles was to use plain Saxon, drunk, and that to his utter inability and confused state of mind is mainly attributed the reverse of the rebels' success, and that the Bull Run affair makes Richardson's statement. It is certain, however, that Col. Miles was reported drunk to Gen. Scott, and his command has been taken from him. He will be court-martialed, and, if found guilty, shot.

Capture of the B. P. Cheney at Columbus.—How it was effected—Who did it?—Why it was done—Citizens of Columbus assist—Her trip down the River—How she was received—The Stars and Stripes beneath the Bars.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 3. On the 28th of July, Col. A. Hunt, Capt. G. B. Massey and Lieut. W. H. Brumley, left the city of Mobile for the purpose of capturing the packet Cheney. On their arrival at Columbus, Kentucky, they took her into the boat, having received signals of Gen. Parke's. There being some doubt as to where she belonged, Col. Hunt sent Capt. Massey to Cairo, with instructions to remain there until he could ascertain her proper ownership. On the return of Capt. Massey, it was decided that she belonged to the enemy. Col. Hunt having been informed that the packet carried United States troops seated upon her, made known the object of his expedition to a few reliable friends in Columbus, and received the aid of the following gentlemen: T. W. Douglass, T. W. Reed, and W. G. Gray.

On the arrival of the Cheney at Columbus, but on Thursday, the 1st inst., so soon as she was landed she was boarded, the captain, clerk, and other officers arrested—the short space of twenty minutes gallantly fought them to get ashore. Col. Hunt then took her into the boat, having her down the Mississippi river to the headquarters of Gen. G. J. Pillow, to whom he reported the prize. Gen. Pillow then ordered Col. Hunt with the packet, to Memphis to report to Major General Frémont.

As she left Columbus a short space from a bridge, she was pelted with stones, and was presented with a Confederate flag.

The arrival of the packet at Memphis.—The Memphis Appeal of Saturday has the following river items, including the arrival of a fleet of down the river boats, from up the river:

"The river was rising yesterday with the mark. The weather was very warm in the morning, but cloudy, with rain in the evening."

At Cincinnati, yesterday, the river was rising, making a good channel all the way down.

Along the lower Ohio the channel has very much improved, with five to six feet water reported on the shoalest bars. That is the mark of a fine river.

The Memphis Appeal of Saturday has the following river items, including the arrival of a fleet of down the river boats, from up the river:

"The river was still rising yesterday at a rapid rate, and at things on the river were very brisk for the time. The weather was very warm and neither clouds nor rain interfered with the sun's bright rays."

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